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VOLUME 10. | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881. | NUMBER 58.

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ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

All's for the best! Be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise,
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful,
Courage for ever is happy and wise.

All's for the best—if a man did but know it,
Providence wishes us all to be best;
This is no dream of the pundit or poet,
Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the best.

All's for the best! set this on your standard,
Soldiers of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of despair may have wandered,
Away-wearied swallow, or heart-stricken dove.

All's for the best! be a man but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest;
And the frail bark of his creature is guiding
Wisely and warily all for the best.

HOMEKEEPING AND HOUSEKEEPING.

There is a vast difference between homekeeping and housekeeping. The first includes the latter, and a great deal more. Paul taught that women were to be homekeepers, and by that we do not suppose he meant that they were always to stay at home and scrub and cook. Many have an idea that the highest encomium that can be lavished upon a woman is that she is a good housekeeper, and by that they mean one who keeps the domestic machinery running without jar or interruption, one whose house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, and whose table is always with its appurtenances faultless.

This is desirable, and so far as it conduces to the true happiness of the family, is included in my idea of homekeeping. I have seen housekeepers who sacrificed the comfort and freedom of their husbands and children to the one idea of an orderly house. I have been a guest in a house so stifly kept that I feared to take up a book lest I should forget which side up I found it. It is "Johnny! look at your boots!" if he chances to come bounding in with some important news for mother. "Go right out and clean your feet! then I will hear you." Johnny drops his head and goes out and cares not to come in again, to confide in mother that item so important to him. That mother had much better follow the little feet, with brush and dustpan, than check the confiding nature of her boy, who will soon learn to look to some one else for sympathy. That mother may some time weep in sorrow for the lost confidence she might have kept, A child's home should be attractive and warm with love. A house built of clean cakes of ice may be neat but it would not be inviting.

Perhaps I can give my idea of homekeeping by describing to you a home I visited the past summer in the city of Rochester. The first thing that attracted the eye upon entering the well-lighted hall was the word "welcome," formed of green Moss and tiny Everlastings tacked upon the tinted wall. From that simple word radiated a warm cheer that pervaded the whole atmosphere of the place, and gave you an assurance of hospitality. It was a little thing, but how much of life's happiness or woe is made up of little influences. Let us enter the parlors! The first impression you have here is one of harmony, giving a feeling of ease and pleasure. Webster gives us one definition of home "a place of rest." Here you naturally drop into an easy chair and drink the quiet beauty of the place. There is nothing so startling in its curiousness, or glaring in its gorgeousness, as to arouse you, but it produces the same restful feeling that one is looking upon a beautiful blended picture or a quiet landscape. Who would think of rest in a visit to Niagara, where every step reveals something new to arouse and excite the whole being? But this quiet beauty begins to resolve itself into pleasant details. A bay-window in the back parlor first claims attention; it is filled with vines, choice plants, and thrifty hanging-baskets. A stand holds a wardian case filled with ferns, and it does better for being partially shaded by the plants ranged between it and the glass. From this beautiful bower rare Isles, Maurandia and Madeira vines over pictures, and apparently where their wild fancies led them, yet you knew they must have been carefully guided. They seemed like my friend's children, to have been so constantly and gently guided that they appeared to go of themselves just where they ought. The centre table was filled with the choicest magazines and newspapers of the day.

I must have looked my surprise at the variety of periodicals, for my friend says, "nothing pays us so well as the reading matter we furnish our children—and we subscribe here." Over the piano are two fern wreaths—one of green pressed ferns fastened with touches of glue to white bristol-board, the other of bleached ferns upon a black velvet background. The frames were wrought in putty—leaves and fruit of the grapevine, and varnished. These home-made frames and their contents, which cost only patience and skill, were to me more beautiful than a pair of Prang's chromos with their expensive frames that hung opposite. The front parlor had its bouquets of skeletonized leaves and bleached ferns. Autumn leaves arranged like a vine ran over the doorway, over pictures, and fell in sprays over the lace curtains. These leaves were ironed with a warm iron, dipped in melted paraffine, and fastened to long wired to similate a vine, and was beautiful beyond description The wall being plain, and the slightest remove from white, showed the vine much better than a figured paper.

Suspended from the centre of the arched doorway was a large wreath made of green Moss and Everlastings, and standing within the wreath was a white dove with extended wings (made of canton flannel,) holding in his beak a green sprig. This, as an emblem of peace and love, was very suggestive. But time would fail me to tell of all the beautiful adornments that mother's love had created to make home beautiful to her children. In reply to a remark of mine she said, "I am striving to make home so beautiful to my children that no other place on earth, be it ever so attractive, shall look so pleasant to them. They went to Buffalo to spend a part of their last vacation with cousins, whose parents are very wealthy. I awaited their return without fear, yet with some anxiety. Almost the first exclamation of Emma was, 'Oh, mamma, how lovely our home is! Uncle Harry's house is so big and so stiff that I am dreadfully tired. Everything looks so bought.' The fine furniture is always kept covered, except on some grand occasion, and Effie says they made her think of the mummies she had read about. There is nothing in our home, as you see, too good to enjoy every day."

I must say a word about the children's rooms. Many who fill their parlors with beautiful books and pictures leave their children's rooms bare and uninviting. Not so here. Henry's room has his bookcase, filling with choice books, which he is made to understand is the beginning of his library. He is to read the last before another is added. His specimens of insects, his collection of fossils and shells, have their proper place. A bright carpet, a few chromos, &c., make a room that a boy is proud of and a man would love to look back upon. The girls' room showed the same evidence of the taste and love of mother, and contained many articles of their own handiwork. I could not but express my delight at the success of my friend in making a home. She says: "My time is nearly all given to the education and training of my children, and it seems to me that my work for the next ten or fifteen years, if my life is spared, will be to keep my home a heaven to my children and a place of rest to my husband."

To me it seems that the calling of a true home keeper is as much above that of a mere housekeeper as the position of a wife and mother is above the veriest menial.

MRS. H. M. BARKER.

The news of the attempted assassination of the President James A. Garfield, sent a thrill of horror through this locality, and was received by all classes with open expressions of sympathy for the victim of this foul wrong, and of deep regret and condemnation. That night prayers ascended from hundreds of bended knees and bowed forms, that an inscrutable Providence would turn aside the death angel who hovered over the prostrate form of the stricken Executive of the nation. If there was man, woman or child who condoned the assassin's murderous attempt, it found no expression in word. American ideas have not quite been educated to the point of regarding assassination as a remedy for needed reforms, or for working a change in the political status of the land.—People's Vindicator.

THE COLORED RACE AT SCHOOL.

From time to time the Northern eye has been opened, just for a moment, to the change that is taking place in the intellectual condition of the Southern blacks, but as the view has been offered principally as an introduction to a subscription paper, the Northern eye has closed again as quickly as possible. In a letter from Macon, Ga., which we publish to-day, are some statements, backed by figures that any one can verify if he chooses, that will startle the North into wonder. In a single Southern State there are more than a thousand public schools for colored children, the pupils of which aggregate more than sixty thousand, and other States show handsome records. Besides common schools, any one of which is better than the average of those attended by white children of the last generation, the blacks have more than twenty colleges, all of them largely attended and of as high grade as most of the colleges for whites that are scattered through the States. Colored youths study law and medicine at colleges patronized wholly by their own race, although by far the greater number of the graduates preach or teach, just as was the case with white graduates fifty years ago. When schools for the freedmen were started just after the war Southerners insisted that the anxiety of the blacks for education would be shortlived, and many Northern people inclined to the same opinion, but fifteen years have passed and the eagerness of the colored man to see his boys and girls in school and learning something is even more intense and touching, for it has grown by observation of the standing, among whites and blacks alike, of the graduates of those first colored schools. It was also claimed in the South and largely believed in the North that there was something about the shape of the negro's head or the quality of his brain that precluded intellectual development by study, but no man with any brain of his own clings any longer to this theory, for if the whites had always improved as rapidly as blacks at school have done in the past few years the record of the race would be far more satisfactory than it is. The effects of thousand of years of barbarism and centuries of slavery cannot be removed by a year or two at school or even a full college course; but the black man has demonstrated that he can learn, want to learn and has pluck enough to work hard in order to learn, so his position has mightily improved and with it improves the prospects of the nation that has for some time been in doubt whether he would eventually prove a help or a hindrance.—New York Herald.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

After we had mounted for the famous charge, and just before we commenced our advance, Col. Shewell, commanding the Eighth Hussars, happened to rest his eyes on one of his men with a pipe in his mouth, which so excited his military ire that he hallooed to him that "he was disgracing the regiment by smoking in the presence of the enemy," a grave view of the question which certainly I (his commanding officer) did not, or at least up to that time had not, reciprocated, inasmuch as I at this very moment, was enjoying a remarkably good cigar. The question then rose in my mind, "Am I to set this bad example (in the colonel's opinion, at least) or should I throw away a good cigar!"—no such common article in those days, be it remembered. Well, the cigar carried the day, and it lasted me till we got to the guns. With shame do I say it, * * * * There was one, I believe, who, when he started on this advance, was insensible to the desperate undertaking in which he was about to be engaged. * * * So we want on. "Right flank keep up! Close in to your centre!" The smoke, the noise, the cheers, the groans, the "ping, ping," whistling past one's head, the "whirr" of the fragments of shells, the well-known "slush" of that unwelcome intruder on one's ears—what a sublime confusion it was! One incident struck me forcibly about this time—the bearing of riderless horses in such circumstances. I was, of course, riding by myself, and clear of the line, and for that reason was a marked object for the poor, dumb brutes. They consequently made dashes at me, some advancing with me a considerable distance, at one time as many as five on my right and two on my left cringing in on me, and positively sneering me as the round shot came bounding by them. I remarked their eyes, betokening as I have been a sense of the perils around them as we human beings experienced (and that is saying a good deal). The bearing of the horse I was riding, in contrast to these, was remarkable. He had been struck, but showed no signs of fear, thus evincing the confidence of dumb animals in the superior being.—The Light Cavalry Brigade in the Crimea—Lord George Paget.

WHAT REGISTER BRUCE DOES.

As a number of our readers may not know what the duties of ex-Senator Bruce are in his new office, we give it below. His name will appear in every new greenback paper, bond and the like. Here are his duties in full:

The Register of the Treasury has charge of the great account books of the United States, which show every receipt and disbursement, and from which statements are annually made for transmission to Congress. He signs and issues all bonds, treasury notes, and securities, registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary upon the Treasurer, transcribes statements of balances due to individuals after their settlement by the First Comptroller on which payment is made; issues ships's register, licenses, and enrollments, prepares annual returns of all vessels built, lost or destroyed, and also prepares statements of the tonnage of vessels in importations and exportations are made, with the various articles and their values.—Kansas City Free Press.

"IF I WAS PRESIDENT."

WHAT ONE PATRIOTIC AMERICAN WOULD DO IN SUCH AN EVENT.

"Now, if I was President," began Mr. Butterby the other morning, as he passed his cup over for a second cup of coffee, "if I was President of the United States—"

"Which you aren't you know," broke in Mrs. B., in an argumental and confidential tone.

"And not likely to be," added Mrs. B.'s mother, with a contemptuous toss of her head.

"No," assented Mr. B., pleasantly, "but I was just supposing the case."

"Then suppose something in reason," retorted Mrs. B., snappishly. "You might as well suppose you was the man in the moon, or the Man in the Iron Mask, or—"

"So I might, my dear, so I might," assented Mr. B., still pleasantly smiling, "but that has nothing to do with it. I was merely going to say that if I was President of the United States I'd——"

"My!" burst in Miss Gertrude, aged 18, "wouldn't it be splendid if you was pa? Just to think how those Wheeltop girls would change their tune when I met them, instead of throwing out their insinuations about people who consider it Christianlike to turn their last season's silk dress, so that they may have more to give to charity! But they might turn green with envy before I would ever——"

"Yes, and wouldn't I warm it to Sammy Dugan, just," chirped in Master Thomas, aged 12. "I'd go up to him, an' smack him on the nose with a brick 'fore he knowed where he was, an' he dussent hit me back then 'one it 'nd be treason, and they'd hang him; and I'd slide on the sidewalk an' shy snowballs at the p'liceman, an' sass Miss Fernie, an' play hookey every day when it didn't rain, an' I'd——"

"Yes," chimed in Mrs. B., catching the infection of her enthusiastic progeny, "and then I'd be the first lady in the land, let the next be who she would, and Governors' wives would beg to be introduced to me, and I'd have balls twice a week and bouquets every day, and—"

"And I'd have the management of the White House, and run things," remarked Mrs. B.'s mother, her eyes sparking with the prospect.

"Not much you wouldn't," from Miss Gertrude, "not much if I keep my health and know myself, you wouldn't, not as long as I was the President's daughter, and——"

"Yah!" ejaculated Master Tom, "I guess the President's son would be the biggest plum in that dish! Wouldn't I be the Prince of Whales then—say? What'ud you know 'bout——"

"Shut up all of you!" commanded Mrs. B. "I reckon the President's wife is the highest authority in the land! Anyhow, there'd be a dusty old time if anybody questioned it, and I bet when the exercise was finished the surgeon would not ask for any electoral commission to decide it over again! My, I'd like to see anybody—but, by the way, Mr. Butterby, what was it you was going to say you would do if you was the President of the United States?"

"Resign as soon as the Lord would let me," said Mr. Butterby, calmly but determinedly.

And then a meditative silence fell upon the family, and remained there until the greeting arose.—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT THE WOMEN SAY AT WEDDINGS.

The following remarks have mostly been said time after time at all our "tony" weddings, and will be said again and again on every such occasion:

Here she comes!
Pretty, isn't she?
Who made her dress?
Is it Surah silk or satin?
Is her veil real lace?
She's as white as the wall!
Wonder how much he's worth?
Did he give her those diamonds?
He's scared to death!
Isn't she the cool piece?
That train's a horrid shape!
Isn't her mother a dowdy?
Aren't the bridesmaids homely?
That's a handsome usher?
Hasn't she a cute little hand?
Wonder what number her gloves are!
They say her shoes are fives.
Is his hair parted in the middle!
Wonder what on earth she married him for?
For his money of course?
Isn't he handsome?
He's as homely as a hedge-hog!
His looks like a circus-clown!
No, he's like a dancing-master!
Good enough for her, anyway.
She was always a stuck up thing.
She'll be worse than ever now!
She jilted Sam Somebody, didn't she?
No, he never asked her.
He's left town, anyway.
There, the ceremony has begun.
Isn't he awkward?
White as his collar!
Why don't they hurry up?
Did she say she would "obey?"
What a precious fool!
There, they are married!
Doesn't she look happy?
Pity it she wouldn't!
(Wish I were in her place!)
What a handsome couple!
She was always a sweet little thing.
How gracefully she walks!
Dear me, what airs she puts on!
Wouldn't be in her place for a farm!
I'll bet those jewels were hired.
Well, she's off her father's hands at last!
Doesn't she cling tightly to him, though!
She has a mortgage on him now.
Hope they'll be happy.
They say she's awful swart.
Too smart for him by a jugful!
There! they are getting in the carriage!
That magnificent dress will be squashed!
The way she does look at him!
I bet she worships him!
Worship be hanged! she's only making believe!
It's kind o' nice to get married, isn't it?
No, it's a dreadful bore.
Wasn't it a stupid wedding!
What dowdy dresses!
I'll never go to another!
I'm just suffocated!
Tired to death.
Glad it's over!
Oh, dear!

Why a Sunday school in these days refuses to procure a library we can not divine. A Sunday school which has no money in the treasury may be excused. A Sunday school, the families of whose pupils have well assorted libraries and current literature and parents able and willing to direct the reading of their children, can possibly dispense with libraries as useless luxuries. The Sunday school of the Fifth Baptist is not without means; and its members do not all have family libraries or competent parents to direct their reading. Why then this action? It is a crime against the children, and a great obstacle in their progress. Who is responsible for this matter?—People's Advocate.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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Six months..... 4 "
One year..... 3 "

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☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 322 BIENVILLE STREET," until further notice.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

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AGENTS.

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Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
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Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
W. S. Wilson, Esq., Hot Springs Ark.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Gov. Pinchback and family is rusticating at Saratoga.

The future of New Orleans was never brighter, the business boom this summer exceeds anything since the war.

Senator Strahan in casting his vote for the Hon. Roscoe Conking on the 16th ult., said "The old guard dies but never surrenders."

To those of our subscribers who have been missing their papers, we can only say, that there must be something wrong with the mail. We will look the matter up.

If you want to be nicely treated, and meet with courteous and attentive clerks, call at the store of Henderson & Byrnes, before purchasing your liquor supplies No. 84 Tchoupitoulas street.

Gen. Elliot will leave during the coming week on a tour of inspection to some of the Gulf Ports. He is a very efficient officer of the Government, and has gained the confidence and respect of all who have met him.

Grand preparations are being made at Pattersonville for the emancipation demonstration on the first of August. People from all parts of the State should assemble there and show their appreciation for liberty.

The hoodlums have things pretty much their own way, and the police continue to shoot down individuals without judge or jury, the last victim of course was a colored boy, police revolvers have no use for hoodlums.

The recovery of the President now being assured, the call for a National thanksgiving will soon be issued. Every individual in the land should offer their fervent prayers for the safety of our beloved Chief Magistrate.

We are in constant receipt of communications from various parts of the State urging the appointment of Gov. Pinchback for Surveyor of the Port. We cannot print these communications, because of the hue and cry that the LOUISIANIAN is Pinchback's organ, but we take this mode of thanking our friends in behalf of the Gov. for thier continued wellwishes.

OUR LAKE RESORTS.

Notwithstanding our protests the prejudice at these resorts is just as unrelenting as ever, but more especially at the Spanish Fort, controlled by a race ever despicable the world over, and for whom humanity has ever been pleading. No one can forget how even in christian England the Jews have been persecuted and proscribed, tortured, and ostracised, until human rights were respected, and parliamentary laws were enacted for their especial benefit.

In Bulgaria and other parts of Europe they are massacred to-day. The horror of their persecution have invoked the sympathies of the world in their behalf, and they are in a great measure protected. In certain public resorts at New York they were ostracised, not on account of their color, but for their obnoxious habits, which rendered them an eye sore to fashionable society; but civil and political rights being granted to all in that State, these prejudices were overcome. In the face of all this, we find these peculiarly despised people at the Spanish Fort, with the audacity, daring to refuse respectable colored ladies and gentlemen refreshment, upon the public grounds, or at their public establishments on account of their color. The Jews of all other people should be the last to discriminate. It is an unpleasant task for us to be continually agitating this question of equal rights, but unpleasant as it is, it becomes our bounden duty to fight these obstacles until our lawful rights are conceded. We are a part and parcel of this community. We are law abiding and patriotic to the commonwealth. We are producers as well as consumers, and have been invested with all rights in common with all other men. Our demands have been modest and temperate, nor have we attempted to infringe upon the social relations of any race or party. Public thoroughfares are open alike to all citizens without distinction to race or color, and we deem it arbitrary and unjust to willfully refuse colored people the rights to enjoy certain hospitalities at these places. We have been slow to institute legal proceedings, chosing rather to appeal to public sentiment, believing that the reconstruction acts, and the usuages of our Northern and progressive cities would are this have wiped out antebellum ideas and customs. It is not strange to see colored gentlemen and ladies mingle freely with Southern white ladies and gentlemen upon the cars, and in public places North of the Ohio River, but as soon as our Southern cities are reached the lines are drawn immediately. The idea becomes more ridiculous when we observe that upon the cars, in the gardens, and along the walks there is no distinction whatever, but as soon as a glass of refreshment is ordered, the politest answer you can get is, "we don't sell to colored people." The matter has gone beyond our endurance, we call upon our people in mass to protest against this outrage. Let the funds be raised, and let us go into our State Courts and force an issue. We believe that our judges, and our jurors are liberal enough, though they be democrats, to concede to us our lawful rights; but if they are not, let us go to the National Courts, who must in duty bound give to every citizen that right vouchsafed to him by the fundamental laws of the Nation. We are not insisting for any rights upon the basis of our color, but as citizens of our State and country. We believe that our Democratic Senator and Congressmen should give voice to this matter, in sustaining their positions in Congress by claiming that a free and liberal government exists in the South. They should insist that it not only exists in the spirit, but in the letter of the law. Let proceedings be instituted at once, and set at rest once and for all, this vexed question which is causing so much dissatisfaction and so many grievances among our people.

We trust that our people from all over the country will contribute their mite toward the Mrs. Garfield fund, showing our appreciation for this esteemable and worth lady.

THE MINT.

In our last issue we had cause to complain and to enter our protest against the manner of conducting things in that department. Some parties have taken issue with us by showing that there are seven colored men employed in the Mint instead of four. We will take it for granted that there are seven out of one hundred and seven, instead of four out of one hundred and four, and when we take it into consideration that these seven are the meanest places in the institution, not one of them being above that of laborer, the representation does not seem to be greatly increased. There is no disguising the fact, it is an imposition, and must be so understood.

Another great trouble is, that as soon as we begin to advocate the rights of colored republicans, the hue and cry is made that we are raising the color line. This cry is worn threadbare, and we want it to be distinctly understood that we make no such fight. We are not claiming representation simply upon the ground that we are colored, we claim it because we represent an element in the Republican party which is necessary to its success. Take away the colored vote of Indiana and New York, and the country is hopelessly Democratic. Take away the colored vote of the South, and there is no Republican party to contend about, and yet when we speak of our rights they tell us we are drawing the color line. The German, the Irish, and even the Italians, demand representation in accordance with their numerical strength and they get it; but as soon as we make the demand they tell us we are drawing the color line. The time has come when we must draw some sort of a line, and we begin at the Mint. It is claimed that the Superintendent has no control over the appointments outside of his department, perhaps for convenience sake this Superintendent has none, then let him give place to one who will have the ability and power to control his subordinates. The time has gone by when qualification would have been a barrier. There are hundreds of colored ladies and gentlemen from which to select, to fill any number of suitable places which may be designated. Out of the one hundred and seven places we think that thirty-seven would be a moderate demand, Ten colored ladies who are competent and Twenty-seven colored men should find places immediately in the Mint; not because they are colored, but because they constitute a majority of the party in this State. Others claim that they are making a demand for colored as well as white ex-soldiers, but we have yet to hear of a colored ex-soldier being pushed for any place outside of his immediate colored friends. But we are honest in our statement, whilst we are largely in the majority, we concede to our white friends seventy places, and only ask thirty-seven for our colored friends, ladies included. Let our white friends come forward and assist us in this demand and we will believe their recent protestations to be sincere. Soon there will be a call for Congressional and State elections, how can these nominations and elections be had from a Republican stand point without the colored element? And the colored people are learning to prize these privileges more highly than ever before. There are a plenty of worthy white Republicans who are disposed to do what is right to protect the interest of the party, let them be put in the dispensing positions. We have confidence in the ability of our Senator, if assisted by our representative, we cannot fail in securing the recognition we are entitled to. We shall solicit from the Superintendent a full list of his employees and give full details in some future issue. The LOUISIANIAN'S demand is twenty-seven males and ten female appointments in the Mint in behalf of the colored Republicans. The next department to be investigated is the Sub-Treasury.

Real estate is advancing rapidly no better sign of prosperity than this.

THE ST. JAMES HALL CONTROVERSY.

We print in our colbmn a communication from Rev. A. M. Green, in reply to our local reporter's statement, in connection with the proceedings of that meeting. The Rev. gentleman begins his attack almost as reckless, and as violent as was his assault on certain individuals during the debate. The communication explains itself, and sustains the statement of our reporter. Our reporter did not presume to know anything about the established rules of the association, or what action had been taken relative to the propcsition under discussion, but deals with a plain matter of fact, that before a decision had been reached, the decorum of the meeting was violently disturbed by an unfortunate discussion upon a certain clause of the resolutions mentioned. The reporter does not mention a word about irregular proceedings, so the gentleman's chronic word falsehood does not apply in that direction at least. But if he could have been more violent than he was, it is difficult for us to imagine. He states that the report quotes certain evil words, "schemes and conspiracies," which are as harmless in themselves as the words Heaven and Holiness, or *"Zeal without knowledge."* What a miserable effort at ridicule! But for the utterances of the gentleman in the presence of an indignant audience, other than the members of his self constituted association, as absolutely under his control as the followers of the Pope, we would refrain from applying the word bigotry personified. How ridiculous it is for the gentleman to say, that there was no reference or intimation of any scheme or conspiracy connected with the assassin, when no sooner than the motion was made to strike out all of those words relating to "schemes and conspiracies," he rose like a wild tornado" and lashed, and foamed, until he had implicated gentlemen whom we were bound to defend, and we asserted that other individuals might construe the "innocent words applied" with the same reckless spirit as displayed by the gentleman and his colleague. We will not reply to the words supercilious, inconsistent, disingenious, they are so much like those harmless words "Holiness and Heaven," but if the gentleman by his wise and judicious argument convinced any one beside his blind followers, we would like to know who they were? He says the resolutions can speak for themselves; so they can, and the temperate communication accompanying them is a better index of the venom, and violence of speech used on the occasion than we can possibly show. He says that another perversion of facts is the statement that Rev. Green made a motion to lay the motion to strike out on the table but failed to be seconded. What an obliterator of memory is excitement? This is an indisputable fact. The gentleman made such a motion and failed to get a second, we are certain that his best admirers will not deny this. That Mr. Astwood made the appeal referred to, cannot be truthfully denied by any one in the house. The reporter says the jeers came from Mr. Burch whilst Mr. Astwood was speaking. The gentleman wants to know where was Mr. Burch that he could not get a second to his motion. Mr. Burch was mad with Mr. Lewis for reprimanding him for saying that the conspiracy began in the U. S. Senate when two Senators resigned their seats and turned that body over to the Democrats, and was carried on in a little town in New York. and he, Mr. Burch, left the room in a rage before the gentleman made his motion. That was why Rev. Green's motion did not get a second.

The gentleman should have left out the latter part of his communication altogether, and not have forced us to state the methods he used to pass the resolutions with the unfortunate clause. Finding that the resolutions would have been passed notwithstanding his opposition, he boldly stated that if we insisted on a vote that night, he would call the roll of his association and they dared not vote against a set of resolutions emanating from them. The next night the resolutions was not unanimously passed; but a small crowd of his members was there to vote, every one else being disgusted left the room, and even then three of his officers voted against it, one of them telling him it was an *outrage*, that he would not stand any such advantage taken upon outsiders. The resolutions and communication explains themselves and the local reporter was correct. The only portion of the resolutions objecting to was, "And the baffling of all wicked schemes and conspiracies having a tendency to disturb the peace and reviving prosperity of the Nation." From the position taken by the gentleman and the bitter tirade of his colleague, coming from a religious and literary body, it would have been in better taste to have stricken out the unfortunate clause.

The circulation of the LOUISIANIAN having increased to such a large extent in this, and other States, it affords large inducements to our merchants as an advertising medium. We have empowered Mr. A. P. Albert to act as our advertising solicitor, who will make arrangements, and receipt for all advertisements. Mr. Albert is well known to the business community, and his thorough knowledge of the State will enable him to give all necessary information to our patrons.

Mr. Miller has been chosen by the Legislators of New York, to succeed ex-Senator Platt. The successor of Mr. Conkling has not yet been chosen. It would be a good thing for the party if Mr. Conkling could succeed himself. But the people of New York ought to be the best judges.

Parties who give vent to their feelings in public meetings for effect, must understand that, cursing, swearing and blackguardism will never swerve us from the path of duty. The public must judge for themselves. We shall report all things correctly and stand by our report.

The communication of Hon T. T. Allain reflects credit upon that gentleman. His zeal in protecting the rights of his people should gain for him their confidence and respect. He is the right man in the right place. Well done, "Don."

"SECURITY" THE BOND OF LIFE AND ALL OTHER BLESSINGS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

I think it will be admitted by all reasoning humanity that security is the bond of life and all other blessings of good government. Without that security there would be no use of embodying in our Constitution the words life, liberty, property and pursuit of happiness.

What sensible and practical people look for in a government, is not how much freedom is promised, but how much of that blessing do they enjoy, what is true of one attribute is equally true of another. Indeed, if the Constitutional Convention of any State will enact that the legitimate end of governments is "to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property," the people there as well as elsewhere, will look for the faithful execution of such enactment, or justly consider the government of that State a farce or a fraud. Under one of the first kings of France, it was enacted "that no person should be condemned without being heard." Following the example, we repeat the same idea, only in other words, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; and for further security, "that no person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself." That is really what should be, and when we fail to carry out these principles we destroy that security which makes it possible for a person to feel that he is living under the protection of an honest government.

For instance, we understand that a man accused of crime should be put upon his trial before the proper tribunals, with all means to defend himself against his accusers, and not hemped out of the world without law or preparation, and simply upon a confession extorted by a violent putting in fear.

By pursuing these summary executions you invite retaliation, a mode of redress which every good citizen must deprecate. Considering the physical advantages you possess, is it your intention to find a suitable pretext to precipitate a conflict of races?

We hardly hope that you will help to verify the prediction of Mr. Clay, that emancipation would bring about the extermination of the blacks.

I think colored men want neither provocation nor retaliation: they demand as law-abiding citizens that the laws be respected and observed by all. The colored men are amenable to law like any other class of citizens, and do not claim any immunities not enjoyed by others.

Why not then follow the maxim of the law, and give what is due them?

Why not allow regular procedures? A person is either innocent or guilty; upon that principle he is entitled to take his chances of acquittal or conviction; this privilege is vouchsafed by that security which every civilized government guarantees to its citizens. If a man's innocence is not safe, his liberty is not either; and if both are threatened, what becomes of that security which is the soul of the confidence which a man feels towards his commonwealth? Patrick Henry said: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" You answer ironically to that patriotic exclamation by giving us death rather than liberty. Last week it was King, this week it is Smith, next week it may be somebody else, and so on; yet we claim to be at noon day of civilization.

You can hardly escape the truth of the fact, that your spirit of abhorrence is directed more against the person than against the crime.

A white villain commits rape upon a defenseless and distracted person, supposed to be under the protection of constituted authorities, and he is allowed to escape your vigilance; a black man is suspected of outrage you hang him.

Further comment is unnecessary. In drawing the contrast we do not mean that the white man ought to be summarily executed because his crime was as great or greater than the one for which black men suffered death.

We are not in favor of summary judgment for anybody, it is wrong any way.

Another thing, when you murder these black men you violate not only the law, but you outrage Christianity and paralyze the muscles of labor, which is the life-blood of this country. People of other climes wishing to emigrate will not come to your place, no matter what other inducement you may extend, when security in life and other blessings of good government is wanting.

They will not stop to consider whether you make flesh of one and fish of another, but they will proceed upon the first impression, that human life in some portions of this country is so insecure, as not to be worthy even of a policeman's attention. We are all concerned in that question of security, and our duty is to denounce lynching as we do the vendetta, or any other mode of killing which is at variance with established laws, and the christian principles which should prevail in well regulated communities.

Our opinion is that this country will not prosper as a whole as long as mob law will be allowed to rule, and make the laborer a target to sporting ruffians, or the wretched victim of unauthorized avengers, whether masked or unmasked.

R. L. DESDUNES.

HON. L. JASTREMSKI, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BATON ROUGE.

Iberville Parish, La., July 17, 1881.

Dear Sir: Please pardon the liberty that I take, in calling your attention to an article published in the WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN of the 16th—"The Capital of the State threatened with prejudice." The facts in the case are these. It appears that Mr. C. C. Gibbons, or his clerk on the Ferry Boat at Baton Rouge, used very disrespectful language to Mrs. Frank Delany, and Miss Adele Barnes, saying that—"One side of the Ferry Boat was for the white people, and the other for the colored people." I take this occasion by address you upon this very delicate question, as it affects me and mine much. So that your influence, and that of the business men of Baton Rouge might save the colored people, who may visit Baton Rouge, this Ferry Boat stab at the hearts of their families. Sir: I do not believe that Mr. C. C. Gibbons, or the managers of the Ferry Boat at Baton Rouge; correctly represents the good white people of East and West Baton Rouge, when the indangers of the ferry attempts to deprive a free people of a privilege guaranteed to them by the Constitution—and more over, when it is known that this privilege was accorded to the slaves by the white people of East and West Baton Rouge before the war.

If this was a private and social question, I would be the last man in the State to expatiate upon it, but, being as it is, one of those very small public privileges which is accorded to the public throughout the country, causes me to write to the man who did more for the people of Baton Rouge than a thousand "Picayune prejudiced" ferry boats could do in a century to come.

Very respectfully,
THEOPHILE T. ALLAIN.

CONDOLENCE.

That extensive and influential organization known as the C. M. P. U., met Friday night, 15th inst., and adopted the following with instruction that the committee whose signatures are thereto appended, forward the same immediately to Washington, to wit:

HALL GRAND COUNCIL C. M. P. U. }
New Orleans, La., July 15, '81. }

To Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The saddened hearts of the colored people of Louisiana pulsate in unison with those of the rest of the American Republic for the Nation's great affliction, and voice through their representatives now assembled in Grand Council of the Colored Men's Protective Union of this State, the fervent invocation to Almighty God for the ultimate safe deliverance of President Garfield from the terrific and painful effects of a demon's bullet!

We beg, dear sir, that you convey to Mrs. Garfield and family our deepest condolence with them in this clouded period of their extreme grief; likewise be pleased to express to them that we unite our prayers with theirs to the Supreme Being for the speedy and effectual recovery of their husband and father, and the guardian of fifty millions of freemen!

Words are entirely inadequate to give full expression to the deepest emotions of indignation and sorrow which pervade our bleeding hearts, but silent tears that cannot be expressed will serve as mystic tokens of the same. With consideration of high respect.

Yours very truly,
J. B. GAUDET,
Ex-officio Chairman.

Committee—James Johnson, F. C. Antoine, L. D. Herbert, St. Louis Amadee, Peter Joseph, C. H. Bibb, William Rodolph.

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The July issue of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS teems with interesting illustrated articles, a few of which are as follows: The Doblear Telephone; Glass Grinding Machine; Ancient Pottery from Cyprus; Mechanical Larynx; Pleasure Car of the Days of Louis XIV; Amateur Mechanics; The remarkable Palmyra Palm; Curious Fishes; Illustrations, explaining the bursting of Fly Wheels; A Velocipede Carriage. In addition to the numerous engravings, there is a large number of interesting, useful and practical papers, relating to various departments of popular science. This is one of the most elegantly printed and valuable periodicals.

Sold by all newsdealers. Published by MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

PREJUDICE OBLITERATED.

The Tri-Weekly Capitolian reproduces in its editorial columns our leader of the 16th inst., "The Capital of the State threatened with prejudice," together with the answer of Mayor Jastremski, which we subjoin. The answer is in keeping with our ideas of the man. His prompt action in the matter should gain for him the lasting respect of our people.

Baton Rouge, July 18, 1881.

In view of the above publication I deem it proper to state, that the ferry boat Irene performs her service under a contract given by both the City Council of Baton Rouge and the Police Jury of West Baton Rouge, and that the lessee, Mr. Gibbens had never, heretofore, been empowered to arrest disorderly perons on his boat. For this reason he has been powerless to control laborers and others of both sexes who frequently, under the influence of liquor, have invaded the ladies' cabin, where they have not hesitated to use vulgar and obcene language in their presence, thus giving rise to very just complaints from the good people who are compelled to cross the river at this point. While the Irene was plying Bayou Lafourche recently, Mr. Gibbens had divided the ladies' cabin in two compartments —one of which he used as an office.

Upon the renewal of his contract, Mr. Gibbens restored the Irene to her former service as a ferry boat and until he could made arrangements to preserve proper order aboard, he did the best he could, by inviting persons either to the compartment used as his office or to the other. He disclaims that by so doing, either he or his employees have insulted or designed to insult any one.

Such is in substance the statement made to me, on yesterday, by Mr. Gibbens, in connection with the complaint contained in the editorial of the Louisianian.

After a consultation on the subject with Mr. C. J. Barrow, President of the Police Jury of West Baton Rouge, Mr. Gibbens cheerfully agreeing to the arrangement, it was decided that Mr. Gibbens and his employees would be commissioned as peace officers and authorized to arrest and bring to trial all persons who might behave in a disorderly or improper manner on board of his boat, Mr. Gibbens would thereupon abandon the temporary regulations he had adopted, which have given rise to the complaints contained in the editorial referred to.

I would here state that the disposition of the authorities and good people generally is to, maintain the kindly relations now existing between all races and classes and to refrain from acts which might in any way disturb such relations.

LEON JASTREMSKI,
Mayor of Baton Rouge.

We publish with pleasure the subjoined letter from a white ex-soldier. We can only say that the mission of the LOUISIANIAN is to defend the rights of all good Republicans irrespective of color. We agree with our correspondent that the men who fought and bled during the war for liberty and the Union, and who are now suffering from the effects of the same, should be provided for in preference to all others. Let these worthy men present their claims, and the LOUISIANIAN will be ever ready to defend their rights. White and colored ex-soldiers, and especially the wounded should be equally cared for. In our opinion this is the letter of the law.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20th, 1881.

To the editor of the LOUISIANIAN:

Having read in your paper and the Republican making so much fuss of the U. S. soldiers about giving them positions, most all of them that are employed are all able bodied men. I think it would be proper if you would advocate the employment of such soldiers, may they be white or colored, that were wounded and crippled in the service, that are unable to do hard manual labor. There are enough of soft positions held by big strapping overgrown loafers that would be able to make a living somewhere else and give the ex-colored and white soldiers the preference for all positions under the U. S. Government, and none but crippled soldiers, and you would do an act of justice to soldiers. Hoping that you will publish this, I remain,

Truly Yours,
A CRIPPLED WHITE SOLDIER.

If our esteemed friend Jastremski, of the Capitolian, desires to "fight his battles o'er" and follow Lee, Jackson, and others in politics, as well as war, he can do so with our best wishes. We shall not attack his patriotism, his heart or his honor, when he chooses to do so. Having carried a musket under the great Lee, we consider we have done our duty to him and the "cause." The Confederacy is gone and we are not sorry of it, no matter how much we may and do grieve for those who died in its defence. If it is the purpose of the South to continue the "right of that Confederacy" under cover of the Democratic organization we beg to be excused. We have an opportunity this time to protest against Secession, Slavery and State Sovereignty—and we intend to do it. If Democracy cannot live without these things it should die. — Peoples Vindicator.

LADIES LITERARY CIRCLE OF ST. JAMES CHAPEL AND THEIR RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE ETC.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Sir,—In your issue July 16th reference is made to the proceedings of the Ladies Literary Circle of St. James Chapel which states some facts (a thing very easily done under certain circumstances) in such manner as to transform them by statement into absolute falsehood. Your first regret is based upon a misstatement of facts, when you say that "before a decision could be rendered on the proposition under discussion the decorum of the meeting was violently disturbed by an unfortunate discussion on the great crime which has startled the civilized world etc." Now it is an established rule of the society to decide no question discussed unless previously determined by vote at the time of opening the debate. On this occasion an effort was made at the opening to have judges and a decision given but the proposition was negatived. All other business of the meeting was laid over in order to take up the resolutions of condolence submitted by the committee who had prepared them. It is therefore clearly seen that there was no irregular proceeding, nor violent disturbance of the meeting as implied in your first false statement of a fact.

Your report next quoted certain "evil words" with "schemes and conspiracies" words which are quite as harmless in themselves as are the words, Heaven and Holiness or *"zeal without knowledge."* There was no reference or intimation of any scheme or conspiracy connected with the act of the assassin, till the supercilious political zeal of certain gentlemen by inconsistent and disingenious argument, endeavored to convince themselves (seeing they could convince no one else) that there was a design, or at least there was a probability of those words being construed into a reflection upon certain gentlemen who were as sorry as any of us for the President's misfortune.

As the resolutions can best speak for themselves, I submit a verbatim copy obtained from the records of the Ladies Literary Circle, from which it will be seen how groundless was this "Tempest in a Tea Pot" as spread upon the usually complacent bosom of our beloved Louisianian.

Another perversion of fact is the statement that, Rev. Green made a motion to lay the motion to strike out on the table, but failed to be seconded."

"Mr. Astwood appealed to those two gentlemen in an eloquent speech which was interrupted by jeers of derision not to force the ladies of the church to vote for a resolution with words that would be construed as intending a brutal assault on America's great and most brilliant statesman." Query: From whence come those jeers and derision, and where was Mr. Burch and the jeerers that Rev. Green's motion could not get a second?

I think it quite sufficient to say that after the discussion of another evening in which no one could be found to take Mr. Astwood's position but himself the resolutions were almost unanimously adopted and forwarded as adopted to the President's family.

Very respectfully yours,
A. M. GREEN.

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, this nation and the civilized world has been startled by a most wicked attempt to destroy the life of his excellency James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and

WHEREAS, It is our duty as well as in keeping with every impulse of our nature to make acknowledgment to God for his kind interposition whereby the life of the President has been thus far spared in spite of the severity of the wound which he received of all the unfavorable circumstances surrounding him. And in order to give expression of the deep regard and sympathy which we feel for the President and his afflicted family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore with deep feelings of regret the murderous assault upon our beloved and worthy chief magistrate, thanking God for miraculously sparing his life up until this hour we will continue still to hope and pray for his speedy recovery.

Resolved, that the present serious condition of the President fills our hearts with the deepest grief and sympathy. We utterly condemn the base and cowardly act of the assassin, we offer our fervent prayers to God that the life of our honored and good President may be spared for the best interest of the country and the baffling of all wicked schemes and conspiracies having a tendency to disturb the peace and reviving prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, that we tender his afflicted family our sincere condolence and most earnest sympathy in this their hour of deep distress, and more especially do we indulge feelings of warmest sympathy and affectionate admiration for Mrs. Garfield, the christian and courageous wife of the President, who herself scarcely yet entirely convalescent from a serious and almost fatal illness has borne up so nobly and with such christian fortitude under the great and sad misfortune which has staggered the nation. We earnestly petition a throne of grace as we have continued to do ever since the intelligence of this terrible tragedy first reached us that God would sustain Mrs. Garfield, and restore to her the husband of her devoted affection and the President of an afflicted and sympathizing people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions properly engrossed and certified be transmitted to Mrs. Garfield through the Honorable Secretary of State.

ELIZABETH M. HOWARD.
MARIAN R. GREEN,
ELIZABETH DAVIS.
SUSAN A. GREEN.
ELIZABETH DAVIS.

COLORED COLLEGES

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING FOR SOUTHERN FREEDMEN.

A rapid survey of the higher schools—high schools, colleges and universities—for the education of freedmen shows no stagnant state of affairs. The great centre of colored education is Nashville, Tenn. There are four colored universities there—the first University, with a magnificent building erected by the "Jubilee Singers," and a new building now in course of erection with a donation of $60,000 made by Mrs. Stone, of Massachusetts; the colored Baptist College, the Methodist college, called "Central Tennessee University," and a medical college.—All these are well patronized. For example the Fisk University had last year an attendance in all its departments of 350 pupils. A mere list of the most prominent higher schools is instructive. Besides those already named there is a university at Atlanta and one at Charleston not included in the following list: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., with an attendance of nearly 300, besides 60 Indian pupils; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., with an attendance of 272; Straight University, New Orleans, 302 students; Tillotson normal school, Austin, Texas, 197 students; Berea College, Berea, Ky., 308 students; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., 208 students; Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss., 197 students; Howard University, Washington, D. C., (theological institute) 50 students. Besides these there are six or eight other colleges under the immediate support of the African Methodist and Baptist churches. There are normal and graded schools of an average attendance of about 125 students at Wilmington, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Greenwood, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Athens, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Selma, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Columbus, Miss., and Louisville, Ky. The most of those schools are under the supervision and at least partial support of the American Missionary Association. The others are mainly sustained by other religious organizations, mostly but not exclusively with Northern money. From the nature of the institutions the most of the male pupils pursue a theological course of study and become ministers; the females become teachers. For the greatest party of the pupils teach during the summer to earn money to prosecute their studies the next winter. The average charge made for tuition and board is not more than $12 or $15 a month. This pays the current expenses of the institution, and the faculty are paid by the fostering church or missionary society. The faculty are nearly all Northern men and women, but every year the colored graduates contribute an especially proficient student to the faculty. The time is not far distant when a large part of the teaching will be done by the blacks themselves.—New York Herald.

Local.

Isn't that hot! "104° in the shade," at the Mint.

Gallant Fourth! Hold the Fort, for we are coming!

Last Saturday, the LOUISIANIAN made "Rome howl!

Gov. Pinchback and family have arrived at Saratoga, N. Y.

Mr. C. C. Crane, will leave shortly on a flying trip to Baton Rouge.

Senator Mayer Cahen, of Assumption parish, was in the city during the week.

Does the Revised Version admit "schemes and conspiracies" to be *holy words?*

That *birch* was too *green* to be used as a rod over the deliberations of "my association."

The "Twenty Wolves" contemplate inviting the dear lambs to a pleasant reunion, next month.

If "old Resolution's" memory is not Green, it must be very treacherous, and has caused his brains to get muddled.

Hon. Don A. Pardee, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, left last Monday, 18th inst., on a visit to President Garfield and family.

What is the measurement of the Mint? 100x4. Can such things be? Yes, under the rule of "Philadelphia Davis-ion."

Some persons standing on slippery ground, may venture in a sly way to throw mud—but is it not a dangerous experiment?

The course of true love never did run smoothly, and that's why one of the frequenters of "Moses' Corner," looks so melancholy.

Miss Louisa M. White, one of the teachers of the Dryades School, left the city last Saturday, for a vacation sojourn at Galveston, Texas.

The picnic at the Spanish Fort was immense. The spread was bountiful and delicious for want of space the particulars are crowded out.

Several of the "old lights" have been flickering recently, and considerable "trimming" will have to be done, to keep from being extinguished.

Don't forget the Grand Excursion to Baton Rouge, on Saturday, July 30, 1881, under the management of the Zion Friendship and Morning Association.

Mr. John A. Washington, of Vidalia, Concordia parish, is in the city, and stopping at the "Perkins House." He is soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a school-house.

One of the ex-belles of White-street, has suddenly disappeared, and a gay young man of the Sixth District refuses to be comforted. All is not well, because it did not *match well.*

Hon. H. M. Johnson, of Houma, La., has again entered the field of Journalism. He is the editor and proprietor of a lively eight page weekly paper, entitled the Terrebonne Times.

That *rara avis*, the "swan of the C's" was recently seen flying in a circuit in the Fourth District, and suddenly blighting on the garden gate of a cottage not by the sea. Some one is in a "C" of trouble.

A youthful couple, residing in the vicinity of Melpomene and Franklin streets, eloped last Friday 15th inst., and succeeded in getting married. We don't know whether they have received parental forgivess, and the blessing.

ALL ABOARD! The grand military excursion to Mobile, under the auspices of the Louisiana Rifles Co., "B," leaves to-morrow night. Special train leaves foot of Canal streets, at 12 (mid night.) and will return Tuesday night 28th inst., fare for round trip. $2,50.

The Evening Primrose Social Club, will give their first complimentary basket picnic at the Oakland Park, on Tuesday, August 9th proximo. The following young ladies are the officers: Miss Frances Hawkins, President; Miss Lula B. Keppard, Vice-President; Miss Viola E. Lopez, Treasurer; Miss Adelia Hoggatt, Secretary.

A fastidious gent, who was at West End on the occasion of the French Fete on the "14th of July" to witness the grand display of fire-works, endeavored to light a cigarette from a half-burnt fire-craker, and came near having his nasal organ blown out by a premature explosion. Moral—Never attempt to smell powder in time of peace.

The Pride of Louisiana Lodge No. 8, Knights of Pythias at their installation meeting, Monday 11th inst., the following officers were duly installed, viz: Joseph Bernard, C. C.; Israel B. Kief, C. C.; J. B. Pierson, V. C.; R. L. Beal, Prelate; George Devizen, M. of Ex.; John Shields, M. of F; Henderson McCray, K. R. S; Ed. McCall, M. A.

Mr. A. P. Albert, one of the traveling clerks for Stamps & Co., arrived in the city during the week. Our energetic young friend made a four month's tour of the "cotton belt" of the State, extending from the Red River section to St. Landry parish. He reports the crop in fine condition, and feels confident of shipping the first bale of the coming season.

A grand celebration of the Emancipation of the British West Indies will be held at the Fair Grounds, on Monday, August 1st 1881. At 3 o'clock, there will be a Base Ball tournament. At 5 o'clock, Gen. R. B. Elliott, Ex-Member of Congress from South Carolina, will deliver the oration of the day. At 8 o'clock, there will be a grand display of fire-works. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated by Electric Lights. Promenade Concert and dancing from 11 a. m., to 11 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

GRAND CELEBRATION!!

PATTERSONVILLE LA., AUGUST 1st, 1881.

43d. ANNIVERSARY 43d.

OF THE EMANCIPATION OF

SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES BY THE *GOVERNMENT OF* GREAT BRITAIN.

PARADE DURING THE DAY, MUSIC, SUPPER AND

PIC-NIC

AT OAK GROVE IN THE EVENING

OFFICERS,

PRESIDENT, W. S. POSEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

REV. JOHN FOOTE, JOHN CALVIN, A. ANTOINE, A. DAVIS, J. D. C. BROWN, H. P. LANSLING, REV. A. TIBBS, CHAPLAIN; REV. J. M. PAYNE, SECRETARY.

Orators of the Day

REV. J. S. PATTY, GEO. W. WELLS, B. J. CONNERLY, REV. H. C. C. ASTWOOD, W. B. SMITH.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

F. McNIELY, LEE BROOKS, W. S. POSEY.

THE TRIBODAUX BAND WILL ATTEND.

Tickets to the Annual Supper, 50cts,
July 23 3t

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 9, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS H.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of August 9, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 2-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY PERMANENTLY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very *first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peopleswill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEA.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascert n, free of charge whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents:

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles designed from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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M. M. McLEOD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

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CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15. | SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50. | DAILY $10.00,

NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make
First-Class Newspaper,
The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hanks, Bayou Bœuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

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Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

A. A. Y., M., STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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R. W.	R H Taylor, Dept. Gr. Master.
	Jno G Lewis, Grand Senior Warden.
	J. B. Gaudet, Grand Junior Warden.
	Wm Mulford, Grand Treasurer.
	A. P. Williams, Grand Secretary.
	J Henri Burch, Grand Lecturer.
	——, Grand Orator.
	J B V Thomas, Chaplain.
	Chas. A. Crippe, Grand Organist.
	J. E. Trosclair, Gr. Senior Deacon
	Franklin Anderson, Gr. Junior Deacon
	Sterling Barrow, Sr. Steward.
	Louis Vinet, Jr. Steward.
	Ed J Holmes, Gr. Mr. of Ceremonies
	Isidore Rieras, Grand Marshal.
	Jno A Marshall, Gr. Standard Bearer.
	J V. Labostrie, Gr. Sword Bearer
	R. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Pursuivant.
	Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes	W. M.
T. J. Webb	S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson	J. W.
Wm. Mulford	Treas.
Henderson McCray	Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown	W. M.
Isidore Rieras	S. W.
J. J. Ross	J. W.
Wm. Johnson	Treas.
A. P. Williams	Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson	W. M.
James Isabelle	S. W.
R. R. Isabelle	J. W.
John Brown	Treas
H C Donnelly	Sec'y.

Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Cam and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson	W. M.
J. R. Collins	S. W.
J. W. Foreman	J. W.
——	Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall	Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell	W M.
Frank Anderson	S W.
Frederick Fobb	J. W.
J. Henri Burch	Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis	Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams	W M.
W. John DeLacy	S. W.
J. B. Pierson	J. W.
A. A. Williams	Treas.
John E. Trosclair	Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

V. V. Laboustrie	W. M.
Jno. Vigers	S W.
A. F. Tervalon	J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes	Treas.
William Green	Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow	W. M.
Alex. Baines	S. W.
A. Benjamin	J. W.
W. T. Taylor	Treas.
C. W. Levi	Sec'y

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook	W. M.
Elijah John	S. W.
Wm. Hamilton	J. W.
S Bird	Treas.
F W Barrington	Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown, Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn	W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green	W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale	Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green	Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele	Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall	Conductress.
Emeline Webb	Ast.
Lucretia Scott	Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb	Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams	Adah.
H Roberson	Ruth.
Annie Howard	Esther.
Jane Steele	Martha.
Eliza Jamieson	Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D	W G P.

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This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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20 Prizes of	500	10,000
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1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

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Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of August 9, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
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All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so, and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL'S PEE CURE

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SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be pressed as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of these putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious o man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliabl agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

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It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

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Reference is made to the gentlemen o the

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

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FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pa., 36 interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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